

CHARD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1968.

Medical Officer of Health

A.M. McCall
V.R.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

D.V. Hague, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors

C.V. Muggeridge, M.A.P.H.I.
H.G. Gaskell, M.A.P.H.I.
C.R. Overall, M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced duties 1/2/1968)
J.R. Holmes, M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced duties 1/3/1968:
resigned 9/12/1968)

Clerk to Medical Officer

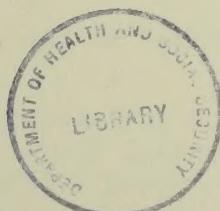
Miss Y. Michael, M.A.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|---------|
| (a) Public Health | .. | 20 | members |
| (b) Housing | .. | 21 | members |
| (c) Works | .. | 18 | members |

Health Department,
16, Church Street,
Crewkerne,
Somerset.

Tel: Crewkerne 3419



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29097861>

To: The Chard Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for 1968.

Little infectious disease was notified during the year but the number of deaths due to coronary heart disease showed an increase and there was a sharp rise in the number of deaths due to respiratory disease.

The Public Health Committee were concerned about the general practitioner and hospital services in the area and I have included a note on this subject.

The Public Health Department sampled a large number of private water supplies during the year and two thirds of them were found to be unsatisfactory. One can only suppose that a high proportion of those unsampled are also contaminated. I think this is probably due to lack of satisfactory maintenance. Anyway, the figures compare very unfavourably with the purity of the water supplied by the Wessex Water Board.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

A. M. McCALL

Medical Officer
of Health.

With great pleasure and confidence I

Report for the year 1881.

The year 1880 was one of great progress in our school system. The number of children in school increased from 1,100 to 1,200, and the average age of the children increased from 7 to 8 years.

The school buildings were improved by the addition of new rooms, and the school grounds were enlarged. The school year was extended from 6 months to 9 months.

The school system is now well organized, and the teachers are well educated. The school year is now 9 months long, and the school buildings are well equipped. The school grounds are well kept, and the school year is now 9 months long.

Yours truly,

John C. Smith, Superintendent.

John C. Smith, Superintendent.

John C. Smith, Superintendent.

John C. Smith, Superintendent.

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Population: Twelve thousand, seven hundred and twenty was the mid-year population for 1968 as estimated by the Registrar General, giving a population density of 0.2 per acre. The rateable value increased to £336,546 and the penny rate to £1,268.

Birth Rate: The Corrected Birth Rate for 1968 was 17.07 which was above the national average of 16.9 per thousand population. Seven children were born out of wedlock.

Death Rate: The Corrected Death Rate for the year was 10.7, the comparable national figure was 11.9 per thousand population.

In Appendix A, Table 3, I have given a list of the causes of death. There were fifty-nine deaths due to heart disease, forty-three being coronary heart disease. Of the twenty-nine deaths due to cancer, four were due to cancer of the lung, equally divided between men and women. There were twenty-seven deaths due to "strokes" and respiratory disease accounted for nineteen; these were mainly due to pneumonia.

Throughout this century there has been a decline in the mortality rates of all age groups. The decline is, of course, less in the older age groups. A number of factors have helped; improved public health services, advances in medical diagnosis and treatment and the widespread use of antibiotics in recent years. Quite as important has been the great improvement in living standards. Poor housing and working conditions and inadequate nutrition predispose to and cause disease. The poverty of many people in the past created a barrier to effective treatment.

Although mortality rates for all causes of death have declined, the rates for certain diseases have increased, heart disease and cancer being the most notable. Coronary heart disease has increased in all age groups and in middle-aged men it is by far the largest single cause of death. Although the exact cause of the disease is not known, certain factors appear to increase the risk, these include cigarette smoking, obesity and inactivity. Cigarette smoking remains as popular as ever, obesity is widespread and people who take active exercise get fewer every year. Only half of all patients survive their first heart attack and the majority who die do so within the hour.

The incidence of cancer of the lung continues to rise, particularly in middle-aged women. The cause of cancer is not yet known but the association of cigarette smoking and lung cancer is well known. The prognosis for persons with lung cancer is not good. Five years is an optimistic estimate. It therefore would seem prudent to adopt a mode of life which would at least not predispose towards these two killers.

Maternal Mortality: There were no maternal deaths in 1968.

Stillbirths: There were three stillbirths, giving a rate of 17 per thousand total births.

Infant Mortality: Three infants died under the age of one week, all due to prematurity.

Social Habits: The cost of living continued to rise despite the freezing of wages commenced in 1966.

A message from the Minister of Housing and Local Government was considered by the Council at their January meeting. The message indicated the necessity to secure a substantial surplus in the country's balance of payments. This meant a reduction in the resources which would otherwise have been available for personal living standards and standards of public service. This set the tempo for the whole of 1968.

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

The Somerset County Council, as local health authority, continued to provide and administer the local health services within the Rural District.

Details of the child welfare clinics held at the same centres as last year are given in Appendix B, Table 1. There was a falling-off in the number of attendances and in the number of children registered at each clinic. This was probably accounted for by the fact that an increasing number of doctors are handing over their immunisation records to be dealt with by the County computer and this means that fewer infants attend child welfare centres for immunisation.

Details of my annual inspections of the schools are shown in Appendix B, Table 2. Once again Ashill and Chillington schools have 100% record for school milk and meals acceptance. Merriott, with 72% had the lowest acceptance rate for milk but this was an improvement on the previous year. Tatworth had the lowest acceptance rate for school meals but again this was an increase on 1967.

SECTION C

Prevention and Control over Infectious Diseases and Other Diseases.

Details of infectious disease notified are shown in Appendix C, Table 1. Very few were notified and they were mainly cases of measles.

Routine immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus continued to be given at the clinics and I also did some immunisations in the schools. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was administered at the same time.

Following receipt of the Ministry Circular concerning measles vaccination, the County Medical Officer arranged to make vaccine available to general practitioners for the children at risk between the ages of 4 - 7 years. No measles vaccine was used in the child welfare clinics.

I carried out my B.C.G. programme against tuberculosis in the spring. Children born in 1957 were those offered vaccination.

The same arrangement for the examination of cervical smears, initiated in 1967, continued.

There was no visit of the Mass X-Ray unit to the Rural District during the year.

During the year the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, notified me of six cases of Salmonella infection occurring in farm animals, five related to pigs and one to a calf. In each case the farm was visited and staff warned of the possible dangers of human infection.

Home Safety.

The Home Safety Committee continued its active work and was instrumental in gaining the participation of surrounding local authorities in a "Return of Drugs" campaign initiated by RoSPA for the whole of the South West, from 20th October - 2nd November. The public response to this first effort was encouraging and people took unwanted medicines to the local chemists and clinics.

The Public Health Committee considered requests from various villages that branch surgeries should be opened by general practitioners in the area. These requests became more urgent following the reduction of public transport services. The requests were supported and a letter sent to the Executive Council pointing out the difficulties. The reply indicated that the Executive Council considered the medical services in the area already adequate. The Council offered to provide premises, free of charge, in which surgeries could be held in the three larger villages and again this offer was not accepted for various reasons. However, the Executive Council had discussed the possibility of an appointment system being introduced by the general practitioners of Chard and this was under active consideration at the end-of the year.

The Committee also considered complaints regarding the delay in admissions to hospital of surgical cases. Enquiries were made and the Taunton Hospital Management Committee stated that although emergency cases were admitted without delay, the waiting list was sorted into priorities and undoubtedly routine cases did have to wait a considerable time, often between six months and a year and in some cases for one or two years. The matter was further referred to the S.W. Regional Hospital Board who expressed concern at the size of the waiting list in the Taunton area but there was no simple single answer to the problem, compounded as it was to questions relating to beds, staff and facilities. The Board were actively considering the provision of additional operating facilities. When these were provided it would be of some assistance in reducing the long waiting list but they stated that the long-term answer lay in the establishment of new district hospitals and an increase in medical staff.

A general inspection of the drainage in the District area was passed to the Public Health Department. A report was submitted to the Council by the Health Officer of the District. The drains were flushed out and all traces of contamination were removed.

The Public Health staff took 99 samples from private supplies during the period of their survey, of these, 48, or two-thirds, were found to be unsatisfactory. Included in these was the privately owned supply to the village of Chilcombe and among the various premises affected was the village school and immediate action was taken to supply the school daily from an alternative source.

In all instances of unsatisfactory reports the private owners were advised on action to deal with the contamination.

Following receipt of the Minister's circular concerning Classification, the Council decided to write a despatch to the Somerset County Council before adopting the latter.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal. In Appendix D, Table 1, I have listed the parishes with main drainage and sewage disposal schemes. It will be noted that the drainage of Broadwells Park and Kingsdown was completed during the year. The future programme are also listed.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government held an informal enquiry into the Council's application to provide a new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme at Merrivale and suggested that only that part of the scheme to namely provide health sewerage and to allow residential development to continue be carried out. These suggestions were unacceptable to the Council and further representations were made to the Ministry for permission to carry out the whole scheme.

An inspection of the post-war sewage disposal works was made by the County Health Inspector and in his report he congratulated the Public Health Department on the excellent state of the works and the high standard of maintenance. He was particularly complimentary about our arrangements for sludge disposal which exceed anything elsewhere in the County.

Rubbish Collection and Disposal. Rubbish is collected from all parishes in the Rural District fortnightly, using large vehicles and our own labour.

The Egdon tip, Bishop St. George, which was leased from the owner, caused some problems. The Council, therefore, decided to purchase the land. This would enable them to tidy up the tip and cause it not to prevent unauthorised tipping. It will also facilitate removing from the road.

The collection and disposal of domestic refuse and refuse from the highway verges was carried out. This included refuse left by gypsies.

SECTION D

Environmental Health Services.

A. Sanitary Circumstances:

Climatic Conditions In 1968 the weather was relatively mild but the summer disappointing with long periods of dull overcast conditions. In July, particularly, severe rain was experienced which caused flooding in some parts of the Rural District.

Water Supply The water supply from the Wessex Water Board was generally satisfactory in quality and quantity. I received 110 reports on samples examined in the Wessex Water Board laboratory, all of which were satisfactory.

A complaint of discolouration in the Clapton area was passed to the Water Board who stated that the cause was flooding, following heavy rains in the area, of the springs. The mains were flushed out and all traces of discolouration were removed.

The Public Health staff took 99 samples from private supplies during the year and of these, sixty-two, or two-thirds, were found to be unsatisfactory. Included in these was the privately owned supply to the village of Chillington and among the various premises affected was the village school and immediate action was taken to supply the school daily from an alternative source.

In all instances of unsatisfactory reports the private owners were advised on action to deal with the contamination.

Following receipt of the Ministry circular concerning fluoridation, the Council decided to await a decision of the Somerset County Council before debating the matter.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal In Appendix D, Table 1, I have listed the parishes with main drainage and disposal systems. It will be noted that the sewerage of Dowlish Wake and Kingstone was completed during the year. The future proposals are also listed.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government held an informal enquiry into the Council's application to provide a new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme at Merriott and suggested that only that part of the scheme to remedy public health dangers and to allow residential development to continue be carried out. These suggestions were unacceptable to the Council and further representations were made to the Ministry for permission to carry out the whole scheme.

An inspection of the post-war sewage disposal works was made by the County Health Inspector and in his report he congratulated the Public Health Department on the excellent state of the works and the high standard of maintenance. He was particularly complimentary about our arrangements for sludge disposal which excel anything elsewhere in the County.

Refuse Collection and Disposal Refuse is collected from all parishes in the Rural District fortnightly, using three vehicles and our own labour.

The Egwood tip, Hinton St. George, which was leased from the owners, posed some problems. The Council, therefore, decided to purchase the land. This would enable them to tidy up the tip and fence it off to prevent unauthorised tipping. It will also facilitate screening from the road.

The collection and disposal of abandoned vehicles and refuse from the highway verges was carried out. This included refuse left by gypsies.

and the 1st of Oct. new custom will begin at
which will consist in a general fine for shooting birds in gunning grounds
anywhere. we will prosecute anyone hunting birds in gunning grounds
and will fine him £1.

Yelverton has been a great success with the village people and
comes up to its name. Our Committee I think will run
smoothly and will be able to give a good service and at
the same time notice to all the neighbourhood to attend. A
lot easier when there is a general call and there is no
time to waste and the birds will be more abundant. We will fine
anyone who does not attend £1.

Health will be the chief merit of the
Association and we will now concentrate on our objects (which is to i
ncrease the quantity and quality of game in the
neighbourhood by forming a society and a
common effort must be made to find food and water for
them and care for them and the best way to do this is to
have a large number of people to attend the meetings and
work hard for the benefit of the birds.

13. October fourth gunning season begins. We will have a dinner at
the Royal Hotel at 7.30 p.m. and a meeting at 8.30 p.m.

and last night I think it will be a great success. We will have
a lot of shooting and shooting will be the main object of the
meeting and we will have a general discussion on the
best way to go about it.

14. October fifth gunning season begins. We will have a dinner at the
Royal Hotel at 7.30 p.m. and a meeting at 8.30 p.m.

and last night I think it will be a great success. We will have
a lot of shooting and shooting will be the main object of the
meeting and we will have a general discussion on the
best way to go about it.

15. October sixth gunning season begins. We will have a dinner at the
Royal Hotel at 7.30 p.m. and a meeting at 8.30 p.m.

and last night I think it will be a great success. We will have
a lot of shooting and shooting will be the main object of the
meeting and we will have a general discussion on the
best way to go about it.

16. October seventh gunning season begins. We will have a dinner at the
Royal Hotel at 7.30 p.m. and a meeting at 8.30 p.m.

and last night I think it will be a great success. We will have
a lot of shooting and shooting will be the main object of the
meeting and we will have a general discussion on the
best way to go about it.

17. October eighth gunning season begins. We will have a dinner at the
Royal Hotel at 7.30 p.m. and a meeting at 8.30 p.m.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act Details of caravan sites are given in Appendix D, Table 2.

Licensed sites gave little or no trouble. The main problem was gypsies and fellow-travellers who continued to use roadside verges. However, I am pleased to be able to report that the long-standing problem of gypsies in the Drift Road resolved itself through no action of the Council. Suddenly all the caravanners who had been resident there for some two years left for no apparent reason and the owners of the adjoining land immediately ploughed up the verges to prevent re-occupation. It was later found that our rodent operator had been ill and unable to treat the hedgerows in the Drift Road. The number of rats had increased to such proportions that the caravanners were forced to leave. This is ample evidence of our operator's efficiency.

Rodent Control Our operator continued to carry out routine test baiting and treatment of Council-owned property and to give service under the various contracts under operation.

Nuisances The many complaints received were attended to promptly although some took a long time to resolve.

Drainage from piggeries in Chaffcombe needed a successful prosecution before the nuisance was abated.

The spreading of blood on fields adjacent to the Borough of Chard was finally discontinued when the Borough Council obtained an Injunction against the offending party.

Very offensive odours in the stream at Dowlish Wake were traced to silage effluent and negotiations with the farm owner resulted in a new drainage system being installed at the farm.

In the summer and autumn the village of Ilton complained bitterly of smells coming from various piggeries on the outskirts of the village. The co-operation of owners was obtained and the resulting alterations should prevent a recurrence.

B. Factories Act:

Inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and details are shown in Appendix D, Table 3.

C. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:

There are forty-eight premises registered under this Act and some inspections were carried out.

Following the issue of a Ministry memorandum the Public Health Inspectors reminded proprietors of food shops of the desirability of excluding dogs from the shops and publicity material was obtained and displayed.

D. Housing:

The Council completed building seventeen houses during the year and a further ninety-eight were completed by private enterprise. A further six were in the course of erection for the Council at the end of the year and a further sixty-five by private enterprise.

Following my report last year, an up-to-date assessment was made of the housing applications and it was found that, in fact, the situation was far better than the previous figures had shown and at the end of the year the total number of applicants was 183 as opposed to 375 in the previous year. Of these, forty-two applications were classified as urgent, the previous figure being ninety-nine. A number of applicants were re-housed by neighbouring authorities, including twenty-three in Chard Borough. Full details of the housing situation are given in Appendix D, Table 4.

E. Inspection and Supervision of Food:

Milk Milk sampling is carried out by the County Health Department. Some complaints were received during the autumn of the poor keeping quality of milk being retailed by one dealer. The bottling plant was situated outside the Rural District area so specific complaints were referred to the Medical Officer of the area in which the depot was located. Various explanations were put forward by the firm which were

not acceptable and eventually an investigation of the plant traced the fault to bacteria in certain tanks of the bottle washing department and effective measures were taken to eliminate the offending organisms. It would appear that, despite the firm giving clear instructions to their staff, the rapid change-over of personnel sometimes allows human errors to interfere with the quality of their milk.

Reports were received of the presence of brucella abortus in milk being retailed untreated and in each instance I placed a Heat Treatment Notice on the premises. Two of these notices had been removed by the end of the year.

Ice Cream There are fifty-two premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream. No ice cream is manufactured in the Rural District. No ice cream sampling was carried out during the year.

Food Hygiene Regulations There are fifty-eight premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 and routine inspections were carried out.

Meat There are six private slaughter houses licensed in the Rural District and 100% meat inspection was maintained throughout the year. Details of the inspections are shown in Appendix D, Table 5.

Poultry Packing Establishments There are two poultry packing establishments which kill approximately 1,000 birds a week and there was no routine examination of poultry killed.

F. Animal Health:

Salmonella Infections I received reports from the Divisional Veterinary Officer of samples containing Salmonella infections in animals on nine farms. In every instance these reports were followed up by a visit to the farm by a member of the Public Health staff who reminded farmers of the danger of Salmonella organisms to humans and the preventative measures to adopt.

Diseases of Animals Act (Waste Food) Order, 1957 There are seven premises in the District which deal with waste food. All were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Animal Boarding Establishments There are two animal boarding establishments in the district. Both were inspected and found to comply with the Regulations.

APPENDIX A. TABLE 1.

Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1968	12,720
No. of inhabited houses at the end of 1968 according to Rate Book	4,627
Rateable Value ...	£336,546
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£1268. 5. 2d.
Area ...	54,576 acres

APPENDIX A. TABLE 2.

BIRTH RATE 17.07 Comparability Factor 1.22

		M.	F
Live Births:	Total	84	94
	Legitimate	82	89
	Illegitimate	2	5
Stillbirths:	Total	2	1
	Legitimate	1	-
	Illegitimate	1	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	3	-
	Legitimate	3	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	Total	3	-
	Legitimate	3	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	Total	3	-
	Legitimate	3	-
	Illegitimate	-	-

APPENDIX A. TABLE 3.

DEATH RATE

10.7

Comparability Factor 0.84

	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks.	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer of Stomach	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Cancer of Lung	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cancer of Breast	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cancer of Uterus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cancer of Other Sites	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	9
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Asthma	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases Genito Urinary System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Accidents, other than Motor Vehicle	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide & Self Inflicted Injuries	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES:	M	81	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	12	25
	F	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	18
													33
													49

APPENDIX B, TABLE 1.

Combe St. Nicholas Child Welfare Clinic

1. No. of children attending in 1968	
Born in 1968	5
Born in 1967	9
Born in 1963/66	15
Total	29
2. No. of attendances in 1968	
Born in 1968	31
Born in 1967	51
Born in 1963/66	51
Total	133
3. No. of sessions	12
4. No. of medical consultations	26
5. No. of doctor sessions	9
6. Average no. of consultations per session	2.9

APPENDIX B, TABLE 2.

Merriott Child Welfare Clinic

1. No. of children attending in 1968	
Born in 1968	26
Born in 1967	23
Born in 1963/66	70
Total	119
2. No. of attendances in 1968	
Born in 1968	187
Born in 1967	134
Born in 1963/66	158
Total	479
3. No. of sessions	24
4. No. of medical consultations	185
5. No. of doctor sessions	24
6. Average no. of consultations per session	7 +

APPENDIX B, TABLE 3.

Shepton Beauchamp Child Welfare Clinic

1. No. of children attending in 1968	
Born in 1968	18
Born in 1967	12
Born in 1963/66	22
Total	52
2. No. of attendances in 1968	
Born in 1968	120
Born in 1967	90
Born in 1963/66	178
Total	388
3. No. of sessions	12
4. No. of medical consultations	99
5. No. of doctor sessions	12
6. Average no. of consultations per session	8 +

APPENDIX B, TABLE 4.

Tatworth Child Welfare Clinic

1. No. of children attending in 1968	
Born in 1968	21
Born in 1967	12
Born in 1963/66	21
Total	54
2. No. of attendances in 1968	
Born in 1968	77
Born in 1967	69
Born in 1963/66	57
Total	203
3. No. of sessions	12
4. No. of medical consultations	104
5. No. of doctor sessions	12
6. Average no. of consultations per session	8 +

Born in 1863
Born in 1868

在本章中，我們將會學習如何在 Python 中實現這些操作。我們將會學習如何

SCHAFER

881 mi west

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

APPENDIX B, TABLE 5.

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>No. on Roll</u>	<u>No. inspected</u>	<u>Date of Medical Inspection</u>	<u>Children having milk</u>	<u>Children having dinner</u>	<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunisation</u>	<u>Polio</u>	<u>Date of last dental inspection</u>
Ashill	26	15	11.9.68	100%	100%	3	1	13.9.67
Broadway	43	23	18.12.68	88.37%	95.35%	4	-	30.9.68
Buckland St. Mary	72	19	14.11.68	97.22%	100%	4	-	8.5.67
Chillington	19	9	14. 9.68	100%	100%	3	4	3.3.67
Clapton	28	17	21.11.68	92.85%	100%	8	8	25.10.68
Combe St. Nicholas	52	34	24.10.68	86.55%	73.08%	6	7	9.10.68
Donyatt	22	14	16.9.68	90.90%	100%	6	-	6.5.68
Hinton St. George	44	24	28.10.68	84.09%	77.27%	12	9	20.9.68
Horton	50	27	6.12.68	92%	86%	7	-	4.12.68
Ilton	80	43	27.11.68	98.75%	66.25%	14	4	16.5.68
Merriott	133	77	28/29.11.68	72.93%	56.39%	43	27	Nov.68
Misterton	42	22	3.12.68	96.62%	40.48%	8	6	16.9.68
Shepton Beauchamp	32	11	2.12.68	100%	68.75%	2	-	20.6.67
Tatworth	114	62	11/12.12.68	87.72%	32.45%	18	2	9.5.68
Winstham	47	33	20.11.68	97.87%	78.72%	5	-	9.5.68

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1.

Infectious Diseases Notifications

Measles	37
Whooping Cough ...	1
Pneumonia	2

Analysis of Cases Notified

	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Age unknown
Measles	2	2	6	5	2	19	1						
Whooping Cough							1						
Pneumonia							1					1	

Tuberculosis

Age Group	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
- 1								
1 - 5								
5 - 15								
15 - 25								
25 - 35								
35 - 45								
45 - 55								
55 - 65								
65+								
 Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

93A
Number
I AM f-2 S-3 G-2 T-10 D-20 E-10 T-10 J-25 H-10 K-10 L-10 M-10 N-10 O-10 P-10 Q-10 R-10 S-10 T-10 U-10 V-10 W-10 X-10 Y-10 Z-10

I S E S E S I

I

I

Postage
1 cent postage

Postage
1 cent postage

APPENDIX D, TABLE 1.

Sewage Disposal

Parishes with main drainage and efficient disposal systems

Broadway	Hinton St. George
Chaffcombe (part)	Ilminster Without (Horton)
Chard Parish (Tatworth, Forton & Wadeford)	Ilton (part)
Combe St. Nicholas	Kingstone (part)
Donyatt	Lopen
Dowlish Wake	Seavington St. Mary
	Seavington St. Michael

Future Proposals

Approximate Cost

Merriott:	Sewers and sewage disposal works	£151,000
Shepton Beauchamp:	Construction of sewage disposal works	5,000
Winsham:	Disposal works	7,000
Misterton:	Disposal works	10,000

APPENDIX D, TABLE 2.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Seasonal</u>
(a) No. of single caravans licensed	19	Nil
(b) No. of site licences issued in respect of more than one caravan	8	3
(c) Estimated maximum number of occupants resident during the year	75	11
(d) No. of sites closed	-	-
(e) Camping sites - number of unlicensed sites in use		Not known

Chaffee Co. (part) 1

APPENDIX D, TABLE 3.

Factories Acts, 1937-1959.

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>	<u>No. of written notices</u>	<u>No. of occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 enforced by Local Authority	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	37	13	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	6	192	-	-
Total	44	206	-	-
Cases in which defects were found			Nil	
Cases in which defects were remedied			Nil	
No. of outworkers in August List required by Section 110			119	

APPENDIX D, TABLE 4.

Housing

Action taken during year

1. No. of houses included in Clearance Area for which Orders are still to be made	Nil					
2. No. of houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 48 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil					
3. No. of houses closed or demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	Nil					
4. Housing Act, 1957 (Section 17 - Individual Unfits)						
(i) (a) Houses demolished	2					
(b) Houses closed	13					
(ii) For other purposes (road improvements, etc.)	Nil					
5. No. of temporary dwellings (huts, etc.) demolished	Nil					
6. No. of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (capable of repair)	Nil					
7. No. of houses made fit during year	12					
8. No. of unfit houses occupied under licence	Nil					
9. Houses in multiple occupation (Housing Act, 1961)	Nil					
10. Reconditioning of condemned houses - Exclusion from Clearance/Demolition Orders (Housing Act, 1961)	Nil					
11. Substitution of Closing Order for Demolition Order (Housing Act, 1961) Action taken	1					
12. Housing Act, 1964. Any action taken during year	Nil					
13. <u>Rent Acts</u>						
(1) Certificates of Disrepair						
(a) No. of applications received	Nil					
(b) Certificates issued	Nil					
(2) Certificates of Fair Rent						
(a) Certificates issued (if known)	Not known					
Houses erected during year	Houses in course of erection	Gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings	Lost from conversion of two or more houses into one			
For Slum Clearance	For other Purposes	For Slum Clearance	For other Purposes			
Local Authority	Nil	17	Nil	6	Nil	Nil
Private Enterprise	Nil	98	Nil	65	1	2

No. of post-war houses erected from 1st April, 1945, to 31st December, 1968.

By Local Authority

591

By Private Enterprise

758

LEADS, CHALK AND WOOD

Housing Programme (As requested by Ministry of Housing & Local Government
Circular 21/65)

Programme forecast: 1969 Kents, Tatworth: 21 bed-sitters.
Misterton - 26 (mixture of dwellings for old people and general need).
Wambrook - 2. Programme for 1970 onwards not decided.

(a) No. of temporary housing units occupied	(i) Prefabs ...	20
	(ii) Huts, etc.	Nil
(b) No. of houses found overcrowded	.....	Nil

Houses required

(i) To replace houses scheduled for demolition	.....	Nil
(ii) To abate overcrowding	.....	Nil
(iii) For other purposes	.....	Nil
(iv) Applications for Council houses at end of year		
(a) Urgent bona fide cases	.....	42
(b) Applications for old people's dwellings	.....	47
(c) Others	.....	94
Total applications	.....	183

No. of Permanent Dwellings in District 31.12.67	(a)	a) Gained from conversions	Total	Less houses	No. of Permanent Dwellings in District as at 31.12.68
		b) Erected	+ b) Closed	c) Sold during 1968	
L.A.	825	-	17	-	842
P.E.	3,753	1	98	2	3,837
Totals	4,578	1	115	2	4,679
		(b)			
		A	B	C	
		106	35	-	

OLD PEOPLE'S DWELLINGS

Total number erected to 31.12.68	Number in course of erection
With County Council Aid	Without County Council Aid
106	35

Improvement Grants

(a) <u>Discretionary</u>	No. of applications and houses dealt with by L.A. during year.
	(1) Received
	(2) Approved
	Applications No. of Dwellings Applications No. of Dwellings
	31 32 31 32

Note	No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year -	23
Average cost per dwelling approved during year	-	£1,922
Amount of grant payable by Local Authority	-	£12,131

Any Observations

(b) Standard

1. No. of applications	(a) Received	-	-	20
	(b) Approved	-	-	19
2. No. of houses where standard amenities have been provided		-	-	20
3. No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year		-	-	8

Bhaktapur District
District Statistical Report

(a) Description of Government
Properties Taxed

Properties tax assessed in 1965 Rents Rs. 1000/- (or more) for which no separate entry has been made for the same.

50	... adlease (i)	being used as residential purpose by no. (a)
51	... lease etc. (ii)	
52	.....	not used for residential purpose by no. (a)

		House area
53	.....	to residential purpose for demarcation (i)
54	.....	as office or dormitory (ii)
55	.....	for other purposes (iii)
56	.....	less than 100 sq ft (iv)
57	.....	100 sq ft and above (v)
58	.....	other (vi)
59	.....	Total

No. of Residential Properties	Total	No. of Residential Properties	Total	No. of Residential Properties	Total
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
56	100	100	100	100	100
57	100	100	100	100	100
58	100	100	100	100	100
59	100	100	100	100	100

(d)

O	E	A	O	E	A	O	E	A	O	E	A
58	-	-	74	74	-	82	82	-	82	82	.P.A.
59	-	11	5	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	P.B.
60	-	11	5	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	Total

OLD RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Counties	County A	County B	County C	County D	County E	County F	County G	County H	County I	County J	County K
-	-	-	74	74	-	82	82	-	82	82	.P.A.
-	11	5	5	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	P.B.
-	11	5	11	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	Total

Residential Building
Mortifications (a)

(s)	(t)
average	residential building
amount of residential buildings	average residential buildings

56	57	58	59
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

56	57	58	59
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

56	57	58	59
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

56	57	58	59
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

56	57	58	59
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

56	57	58	59
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Generally (d)

56	57	58	59
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

56	57	58	59
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

APPENDIX D. TABLE 5.

Meat Inspection

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed (if known)	2,110	243	2,685	11,292	3,850	-
No. inspected	2,110	243	2,685	11,292	3,850	-
<u>All diseases except</u>						
<u>Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	11	31	43	69	19	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	401	99	27	3,874	423	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	20%	54%	3%	34%	11%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	48	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for						
(a) Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	523	-
(b) Cysticercosis	55	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Other	9,674	17,122	2,152	5,609	4,067	-
Total (in lbs.) condemned	9,729	17,122	2,152	5,609	4,590	-

APPENDIX D THIS IS

West Transposition

	Horse	Hire	Speed Lap/s	Lap/s	Cows	Cattle	
-		3,950	3,950	3,950	343	5,170	No. 11 (in town)
-		3,950	3,950	3,950	343	5,170	No. 11 (subsequent)
							<u>All transpositions exceed</u>
							<u>Transpositions & Catches</u>
-	11	90	24	24	11	11	More or less same company
-	84	478,2	75	75	104	104	Closest to original some part
-	81	394,2	72	72	909	909	Closest to original was company
							<u>Per centage of the number</u>
							<u>of catch before the start</u>
							<u>and after the start</u>
							<u>transpositions & catches</u>
							<u>Transpositions only</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	More or less same company
-	84	-	-	-	-	-	Closest to original some part
-	81	-	-	-	-	-	Closest to original was company
							<u>Percentages of the number</u>
							<u>of catch before the start</u>
							<u>and after the start</u>
							<u>Catches</u>
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Closest to original some
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Closest to original was company
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Closest to original of the number
							<u>of catch before the start</u>
							<u>and after the start</u>
							<u>Transpositions</u>
-	82	-	-	-	-	-	Closest to original (a)
-	-	-	-	-	22	22	Closest to original (d)
-	300,4	300,2	301,5	301,75	456,2	456,2	Optimal (a)
-	300,4	300,2	301,5	301,75	457,2	457,2	Total (a) company